

SAILORS SURE DARKENED SHIP WAS BRITISHER

Men on Louisiana Say Vessel Within Capes Signaled 'British Cruiser.'

OFFICIALS SEEKING IDENTITY OF BOAT

U. S. Neutrality Squad Patrolling Zone Now; Sir Rice Makes Denial.

NORFOLK, Va., July 27.—At least five men aboard the United States battleship Louisiana maintain that it was a ship which signaled that it was an English cruiser within the capes last Monday night, it was understood here tonight, though none of the officers of the Louisiana would comment on Sir Cecil Spring-Rice's official denial that a British warship had entered American waters. Three others are understood to insist that they saw details about the craft that indicated she was a war vessel.

Government officials are investigating the incident to establish the identity of the mysterious ship, if she was not an English cruiser as officially denied.

Tibacy Eliminated.

Captain Soares of the Brazilian merchant ship Tibacy, the only other vessel besides the Neptune known to have been near the Louisiana during the early hours of Tuesday morning, gave Collector Hamilton information which apparently eliminated all possibility of her having been taken for a cruiser. The Tibacy never signaled any ship nor carried lights or signals similar to those of a warship.

While naval circles within the capes were agitated with the cruiser mystery today, the neutrality squad of United States warships and the allied patrol spent a quiet day outside. The armored cruiser North Carolina and four torpedo boats are now on guard. The three-funnelled British cruiser which has been on patrol for several days, steamed eastward out of sight today and a four-funnelled French cruiser replaced her.

Supplemental reports on the appearance of an English cruiser within the capes on Monday night were being prepared by naval officers here for transmission to the navy department. Various details of the incident have gone forward to Washington at different times since Tuesday, but the department has expressed a desire for more. One point it is understood, that it wishes cleared up is why the cruiser was not seen leaving the capes. Thus far the only report of its being seen after it passed the Louisiana on the upward journey had come from unofficial sources which declared the cruiser was seen near Cape Henry shortly before daylight.

Deny Ship Entered.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, informed Acting Secretary Polk today that he received a message from the British ambassador in London, the British ambassador at the Atlantic, denying that a British warship had entered Chesapeake bay as reported by the commander of the battleship Louisiana.

The ambassador said the British ships had strict orders not to enter the three-mile limit of American territorial waters to waylay the German submarine Deutschland or for any other purpose and that the British ships had strict orders not to enter the three-mile limit of American territorial waters to waylay the German submarine Deutschland or for any other purpose and that the British ships had strict orders not to enter the three-mile limit of American territorial waters to waylay the German submarine Deutschland or for any other purpose.

Officials do not know what to make of the case, but some are inclined to believe that the American officer was the victim of some kind of hoax. The armored cruiser North Carolina and the destroyer sent out to the capes for neutrality duty yesterday will continue their patrol.

SIGN ARBITRATION TREATY

United States and Honduras Complete Negotiations at Capital.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—An arbitration treaty between the United States and Honduras similar to those negotiated by former Secretary Bryan with many countries, was signed today at the state department.

The Machine-Politician's Primer

Q. How can we keep our machine running smoothly?
A. Call a special session of the legislature and pass some laws.
Q. Will that not cost the people a lot of money?
A. Yes, but tell with the people; we're for ourselves.
Q. What kind of a law will we have passed?
A. Oh, raise the old nigger question for a shield, and then stick in something that will give us control of the registration, so we can register just the ones we want to register.
Q. And how will we fix the ballot so to be sure of the law being adopted?
A. The usual "yes" and "no" vote will never do. Just put on it three words. "For the Amendment," and then all the people who do not mark out those words will be counted as voting for it.
Q. But how will we overcome the adverse vote that will be recorded by honest Democrats and Republicans?
A. Put in a provision that to vote against the law the voter must mark the words out "with a lead pencil." The average honest citizen will forget to bring a lead pencil with him.
Q. What will we call this law?
A. Call it the "literacy test amendment." That sounds all right, and will be just as good as anything else.

ANOTHER OF ENDLESS PEACE CONFABS HELD

EARLY AGREEMENT NEARER AFTER POLK AND ARREDONDO PUT HEADS TOGETHER.

Washington Government Wants to Widen Scope of Commission's Investigation.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Prospects of an early agreement between the American and Mexican governments to submit the border disagreements to a joint commission were described as brighter today after Acting Secretary Polk again conferred with Eliseo Arredondo, General Carranza's ambassador. The conferees found themselves closer to agreement on the several points which have delayed formal announcement that General Carranza's suggestion for a commission would be accepted.

The Washington government wants to widen the scope of the commission's investigation beyond General Carranza's suggestion that it discuss withdrawal of American troops; measures to protect American border interests from bandits and the origin of raids. It was assumed that Mr. Arredondo was able to assure Mr. Polk today that his government was willing that the commission should investigate economic and financial relations between the two countries with the hope of finding means to aid Mexico in the restoration of peace and order.

BREMEN'S DELAY HOLDS UP U-BOAT

Clearance Papers in His Hands, Capt. Koenig Is Ready to Go.

WHAT IS TROUBLE?

Deutschland Continues Her Tests Behind Barricade of Barges.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—With clearance papers for the submarine freighter Deutschland in his possession and with everything apparently in readiness for the vessel's departure, Captain Paul Koenig is waiting tonight, it is believed, for news from another submarine vessel, the Bremen.

An indication that the homeward-bound submersible may put into some cove down the Chesapeake bay to await an opportunity to dash out of the capes was seen in the quantity of coal stored on the after deck of the tug Thomas F. Timmins, which will tug the Deutschland. This is in large sacks, possibly one hundred of them. With her bunkers full and this additional supply the Timmins could stand by the undersea boat for several days. The Deutschland continued her tests today behind the barricade of barges "White Hats" and screens or burlap. The waters outside her ship were covered with oil thrown off in her submerging operations.

MAKE BROADWAY AN "OPEN SHOP"

Sinopole Will Place Local Theater Under Direction of "White Hats."

Special to The World.

OKLAHOMA CITY, July 27.—Announcement by John Sinopole, manager of the Broadway theater, that this city of the purchase of the Broadway theater of Tulsa, and announcement that Harry Mountford, New York national secretary of the "White Hats" union, which actors belong, would arrive here tomorrow were developments in the strike started last week by stage hands. Sinopole said the Tulsa theater was the only one of two in the state working on the "closed shop" plan. He intends making this theater an open shop house. This way he can have the acts brought from his playhouse in Tulsa to Oklahoma City. The coming of Mountford is considered important in the local situation. A question has arisen, it is said, whether or not the members of the actors' union who are strictly traveling people may be called out on a sympathetic strike without first having orders from the national organization. This feature of the local situation will be investigated by Mr. Mountford when he arrives.

ANGLO-FRENCH GIVE AND TAKE IN SOMME FIGHT

British Capture Important Trench at Pozieres but Are Shelled Out.

GERMANS FORCED OUT OF PROSNES TRENCH

Austrians and Turks Fall Back Before Onrush of Czar's Armies.

HARD fighting has commenced again between the British and the Germans in the Somme region of France near Pozieres, around Longueval and in the Deville wood. The British in the fighting Wednesday night captured an important German trench north of the line running from Pozieres to Bazentin-le-Grand, but were shelled out of it Thursday morning by an enfilading fire from the German artillery. Another attack, however, gave the British a foothold in the southern end of the trench. South of the Somme the French made further progress against the Germans east of Estrees. In Champagne the Germans raided French first trenches near Prose, but later were driven out in a counter-attack. Bombardments are in progress on various sectors around Verdun.

Russians Press On.

Further advances from the Russian troops in the Slovecha river region on the eastern front are chronicled by Petrograd. Vienna admits the falling back of the Austrians south of Lesniew, near Brody, in the face of superior forces of the Russians, and that northeast of Brody the Russians gained insignificant advantages at which the attackers suffered extraordinary losses. In the north considerable fighting continues between the Germans and Russians, but no important changes in territory have resulted.

In the Caucasus region the Russians are reported from Petrograd to be still on the heels of the Turks retreating from Erzerum. Bombardments by the Austrians in the Austro-Italian theater are reported by Rome.

British Jubilant.

LONDON, July 27.—(15 p. m.)—The following official statement on the progress of the British campaign in German East Africa was given out tonight: "The German-occupied Northey reports that on July 24 he drove the German southern detachment of the enemy from strongly organized positions astride the Neu Langenburg-Langenburg road at Malangali. After counter-attacks the enemy retired hurriedly toward Irati, abandoning a 4.1-inch howitzer and two machine guns.

Among a number of German Europeans captured, previous to the capture of the German cruiser Koenigsberg, a part of the German forces in this area."

ROME, July 27.—(Via London, 7:45 p. m.)—The official statement today says:

"Yesterday on several sections of the front the enemy's artillery was particularly active against towns and villages. The damage was slight and only a few victims are reported. "In the Val Arna and at the head of the Posina valley on the night of the twenty-fifth the enemy attempted an attack on our position on the right bank of the Leno torrent and the slopes of Corno del Coston. On the Tonzetta plateau the enemy is stubbornly resisting our advance in the woods north of Monte Cimone. Yesterday, however, we succeeded in making some progress. In the Trivignano valley enemy artillery is active against our new positions. "The remainder of the front is unchanged."

KILLS SELF IN A MORGUE.

A. C. Pasard Chooses Grim Place to Commit Gruesome Deed.

MOMENCE, Ill., July 27.—A. C. Pasard, a well known citizen, entered an undertaker's morgue today and committed suicide by shooting himself. His first wife died in April and it is said he had trouble with his family over his marriage two weeks ago to a Chicago woman.

Completes Survey.

Special to The World. BLACKWELL, Okla., July 27.—Superintendent A. J. Lovett of the city school system has completed a survey of the school children in the city at the present time and it shows that there are one-third more children in Blackwell now than in January when the regular census was taken. At that time, there were 927 school children, and a population of 2,496 people. Now there are almost 1,400 school children, and working from this, the population of Blackwell at the present time is somewhere between 5,000 and 6,000 people.

Arrangements are being started whereby there will be a complete census of the city on October 1 of this year, the whole thing being taken in a single day by a number of different people.

Why Is Kelly Detained?

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Ambassador Page at London has been instructed to inquire of the British government the cause of detention at Liverpool of Eugene Hughes Kelly of New York, treasurer of the Irish relief fund.

NEGRO CONFESSES TO KILLING NU

Black Whose Name Officers Will Not Divulge Confesses to Murder at Dallas.

DALLAS, Texas, July 27.—A negro, arrested Wednesday, in McKinney, whose name officers refused to divulge, has confessed to the murder of Miss Zoella May Cramer, a trained nurse found dead on the campus of the Oak Cliff high school on March 26, according to County Attorney Adams today.

No explanations were made public by the authority for withholding the negro's name. Adams said the negro made this full confession to him, saying he intended to rob Miss Cramer, but did not mean to kill her. She was strangled to death.

Wilson Commutes Trent's Sentence

Oklahoman Convicted of Land Frauds Gets Freedom. Term Had Been Reduced.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The eighteen months' prison sentence of L. E. Trent, convicted of land frauds in Oklahoma, which President Wilson recently reduced to nine months, was commuted today, to expire at once. The president re-examined the case on an appeal from Trent's wife and endorsed by the several members of the senate.

FARM LOAN BOARD TO ORGANIZE SOON

Division of Country Into 12 Federal Bank Districts First Step.

WILSON NAMES MEN

Hearings on Designation of Districts Will Begin Within 2 Months.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Division of the country into 12 federal land bank districts and location of federal land banks in each of them under the new rural credits law will be undertaken soon by the federal farm loan board. Four of whose members were nominated today by President Wilson. Secretary McAdoo, who as an ex-officio member completes the board, said tonight, however, that he believed it would be impossible to conclude organization of the system in less than six months and that it might not be in actual operation before next spring.

The four men nominated today as members of the board are Charles E. Lobdell of Kansas, George W. Norris of Pennsylvania, W. S. A. Smith of Iowa and Herbert Quick of West Virginia. The president is expected to designate the other four members of the board, to act as farm loan commissioner and executive head of the farm loan system.

No Date Can Be Set.

Until the senate acts upon the nominations no date for a meeting can be set, but it was believed probable tonight that the members would get together within two weeks. Hearings on the designation of districts and the location of banks probably will begin some time in September. The first of these is expected to be held here and most of the state capitals probably will be visited before they are concluded.

Although in making his selections the president named a lawyer, a banker, a farmer and an economist, it was pointed out tonight that the board would have little to go on in framing its decisions. The vast amount of information collected by the reserve bank organization committee two years ago in aligning the federal reserve districts will be virtually useless to the new board. That committee's attention was directed to the flow of commerce and the channels of trade and to information from bankers and gave little heed to the farmer.

The only directory provision in the new law is that the 12 federal land bank district shall be apportioned with "due regard to the farm loan needs of the country," and that the line shall not be broken in defining districts.

Will Consider Cities.

It was said tonight, however, that the board in locating the banks would consider first cities which are near farming centers, regardless of size or other banking facilities, and that cities which were candidates for federal reserve banks, but failed to get them, probably would be strongly considered for federal land banks.

Requests for loans on farm lands under the law already have been filed in large numbers in the treasury department, but no action can be taken until after the board is organized.

Each federal land bank must have a subscribed capital of \$750,000 before beginning business. Individuals, corporations, state governments and the United States may hold stock under the law, but dividends accruing may not be paid the United States to other stockholders. The banks will not come in direct contact with farmer borrowers but will operate through national farm loan associations, corporations chartered by congress and operating in the farming communities where loans are sought.

All loans to be made under the system must be secured by first mortgages providing for amortization over a period of years and at interest not exceeding 6 per cent. No loans may exceed 50 per cent of the value of the land mortgaged and 25 per cent of the value of permanent improvements, nor be greater than \$10,000 nor less than \$100. Mortgages may run from five to forty years.

SENATE PASSES \$314,000,000 ARMY MEASURE

Means Seven Hundred Millions for National Defense in 1917.

TOTAL MAY BE CUT DOWN BY COMMITTEE

As Bill Stands It Exceeds Appropriations by House by \$131,000,000.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Nearly seven hundred millions for national defense in the fiscal year 1917 is the aggregate of proposed appropriations reached in the senate today with the passage of the army appropriation bill carrying in round numbers \$314,000,000.

This grand total for preparedness still is subject to revision, however, because the army bill will follow the naval bill into conference where reductions are probable despite the firm attitude of President Wilson in supporting the liberal response of the senate to the call for adequate defense.

The appropriations for preparedness as they now stand are as follows:

Army	\$213,970,147.10
Navy	\$115,826,843.55
Fortifications	\$25,748,050.
Military academy	\$2,278,288.57
Army and navy deficiency	\$27,559,348.95
Total	\$485,843,617.27

Exceeds House Bill.

As it passed the senate the army bill exceeded the appropriations made by the house by more than \$131,000,000. In the final hours of debate on the measure the senate agreed to an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for relief of dependent children of national guardsmen and regular army soldiers in service in the Mexican emergency. Distribution of the fund is left to the discretion of the secretary of war but in no case shall any dependent family receive more than \$50 a month.

An amendment agreed to yesterday giving soldiers on the border the right to vote in the field at the November election was eliminated from the bill on a point of order just before passage.

As soon as the army bill was out of the way the senate took up and passed after brief debate the military emergency appropriation bill carrying \$2,238,228.57, an increase of \$1,013,524 over the house authorization.

Approved Increase.

In the main the senate approved the military committee's increase over house appropriations in the army bill although there were a few reductions in the committee recommendations due to improvement in the Mexican situation.

Among the big appropriations with comparative totals as carried in the house and senate bills are the following:

	House bill	Senate bill
Aviation	\$7,750,000	\$12,500,000
Subsistence	13,000,000	20,000,000
Pay of enlisted men	23,000,000	23,000,000
Pay of national guard	7,500,000	23,000,000
Pay of officers	12,500,000	22,000,000
Increased pay for quarter service	1,050,000	14,176,000
Quarters	8,750,000	12,250,000
Transportation	12,000,000	25,000,000
Clothing and equipment	12,000,000	20,780,000
Medical department	2,100,000	4,500,000
Munition and armament	10,500,000	23,776,000
Target practice munition	1,200,000	3,494,000
Government munition	5,000,000	5,000,000
Automobiles	5,600,000	14,311,000
Armored motor cars	300,000	1,000,000
Field artillery and ammunition	16,000,000	28,400,000

Among legislative provisions included in the appropriation bill are creation of a council of national defenses for the co-ordination of industries and resources for the national security and welfare to consist of the secretaries of state, war and navy, chief of staff of the army, an officer of the navy and six civilians to be appointed by the president, who shall have special knowledge of some industry, public utility or the development of some natural resource. Civilian members would serve without compensation except for expenses incurred.

10 Per Cent Increase.

Ten per cent increase in pay for officers of regular army and national guard and 20 per cent for enlisted men in actual service in the Mexican campaign or on border duty.

Increase in the age minimum for enlistment in the regular army without consent of parent or guardian from 18 to 21 years.

Revision of the articles of war governing rules of court martial.

LABOR BILL WILL HURT POOR FATHER

Large Number of Telegrams Received Urging Senate Not to Pass Measure.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—"Everybody works but father," said Senator Kern, Democratic leader of the senate, submitting for publication in the congressional record a large number of telegrams received today protesting against passage of the child labor bill.

"Father of a large family, am opposed to child labor bill."

"I have a young family coming on, dependent on cotton mill. Defeat the Keating bill."

These were two of the messages the senator submitted.

BANK CLEARINGS SET NEW AMAZING RECORD

REACH MARK OF \$4,815,082 FOR WEEK, OR INCREASE OF 25 PER CENT OVER 1915.

Average Weekly Clearing for Past Three Weeks Have Been \$3,928,445 Is Report.

Another bank clearing record for Tulsa and the southwest was smashed yesterday afternoon when the Tulsa Clearing House association announced at the close of the week's business that the total clearings for the week had reached a mark of \$4,815,082, or an increase of more than 25 per cent over the clearings of the corresponding week of last year.

The clearings for the three weeks of the present month have reached a total of almost \$12,000,000, to be exact \$11,815,333, or an average increase over the corresponding three weeks of 1915 of 124 per cent.

The clearings for the first week of the present month were \$2,962,562 and an increase of 113 per cent over the corresponding week of last year. The second week showed an increase of 153 per cent by bringing up a mark of \$3,538,086 and the week just closed gave an increase of 25.1 per cent, the clearing of the corresponding week of 1915 amounting to \$3,407,836.

The average weekly bank clearings of the Tulsa financial institutions for the past three weeks have been \$3,928,445, which if maintained, would give a total for the month of more than \$15,700,000.

SHERIFF JUSTIFIED IN KILLING BATES

Coroner's Jury Holds That Woolley Shot Maniac in Self-Defense.

FUSS OVER THE BODY

Relative of Dead Catosa Man Is Star Witness for Tulsa Officer.

AFTER hearing the testimony of witnesses in the inquest over the body of Charles A. Bates, who was shot and killed by Sheriff James Woolley Wednesday afternoon at Ros Fork, a coroner's jury returned a verdict in which they found that the sheriff had acted in self defense and fired the fatal shot while acting in accordance with his duty. The official was given a clean bill when a line reading "No blame attached to the sheriff" was added to the verdict.

Facts brought out by eye-witnesses to the shooting, and others who were threatened by Bates when he drove his team through the country at breakneck speed, established beyond a doubt that he was a raving maniac and dangerous when he was killed.

There was talk yesterday that the sheriff had acted hastily and had shot the man without provocation, but the dozen or more witnesses called to the stand, including Tom Thornton, an uncle of the dead man, who saw Bates shot, declared that Woolley had acted in self defense.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

ATTENTION! Republicans of Oklahoma—

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